10Unit - 6 – Industrial & Urban Society

Urban Sociology

| George Simmel | → "Metropolis & Mental life"   (1920's to 1950's)

└→ Influenced by | Darwin |
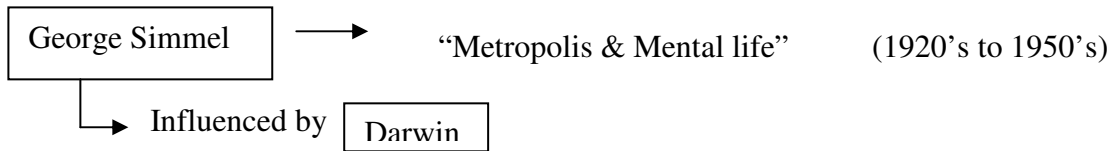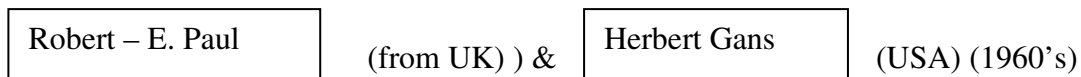
- antibias view abt urbanisatnl.
- Traditional society better than urban. Since it causes social disharmony.

Chicago school of siociology:

1. Darwin
2. George Simmel.
3. David Reisman.
4. Park & Burgers.

| Robert – E. Paul | (from UK)) & | Herbert Gans | (USA) (1960's)

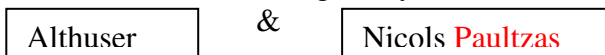criticism of Simmel.
➔ says no relationship between physical proximity & social relationship.
➔ one from outside forms a commonly in course of time.
➔ No connectional b/w life style & geographical space.

| Manuel. Castells | (1970's)

➔ "The urban in".
➔ " City & grassroots".
➔ "The information city".
➔ In his urban in book he goes by slrt/. Marist view of
| Althuser | & | Nicols Paultzas |
➔ Monopoly of capital dependent on state that ctrl urban goods & services.
➔ Emuginee of bonegeoise → ↑ urban social movement.
                                          ↓
                            Social change.

➔ Hence mass consumerison.
➔ Reproductively of labour force.

Urban - geographical space
     - large population
     - 70% of non agre'/s
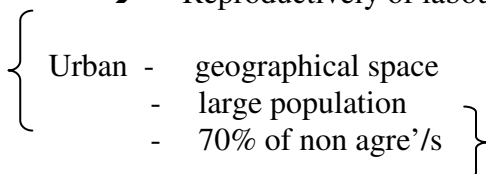
➔ in his 2nd book, he abandoned Marxcit view &
   had less dramatic view.

➔   In his 3rd book -> how revolution In informant/. Technically
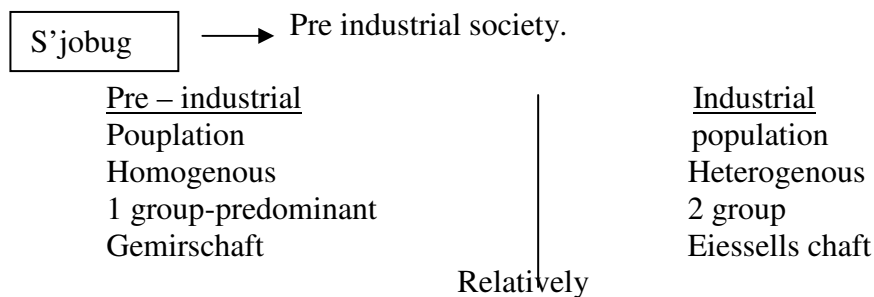   Give rise to U/n.

Urbanisation:

➔   It is a process, where population from rural based areas
     Migrated to urban areas. Switch over of agri/.
     To industrial job.

Urbanism:

➔   It is product . Pattern of behaviour, made of thinking,
     Life style all are based on urban centric. He
     May stay in village & no need to stay in urban.
➔   Urbanim is a way of life ⟶ | Louis wirth |

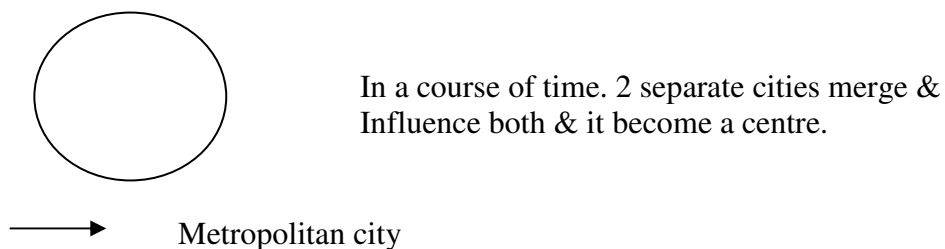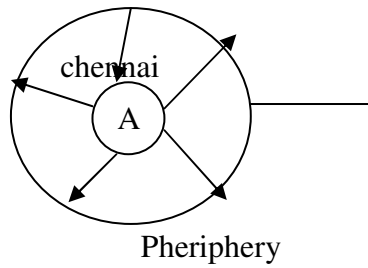# *Urban revolution:*

   I - Pre industrial cities will emerge (eg. Varanasi)
       - Gives urban mode of thinking
       - Trade develops ⟶ rural to urban migrated.
   II - Industrialiation along with urbanization takes place.
       -   m/sed system of productional.
       -   Hand made goods replaced by factory goods.
       -   Migration to productional centric places.
   III - Emergence of metropolis, metropolitan area.
          Connectation.
       -   Present society

| S'jobug | ⟶ Pre industrial society.

Pre – industrial	Industrial
Pouplation	population
Homogenous	Heterogenous
1 group-predominant	2 group
Gemirschaft	Eiessells chaft

                          Relatively

Connurbation:

concept
⟶ | Patrick Geddes |

In a course of time. 2 separate cities merge &
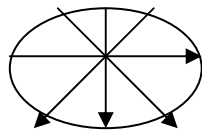Influence both & it become a centre.

⟶ Metropolitan city

chennai

A

Metropolitan area.
- no political integrity
- but economically, culturally it influences the area.
- so interdependence.
- based on metropolitan service area
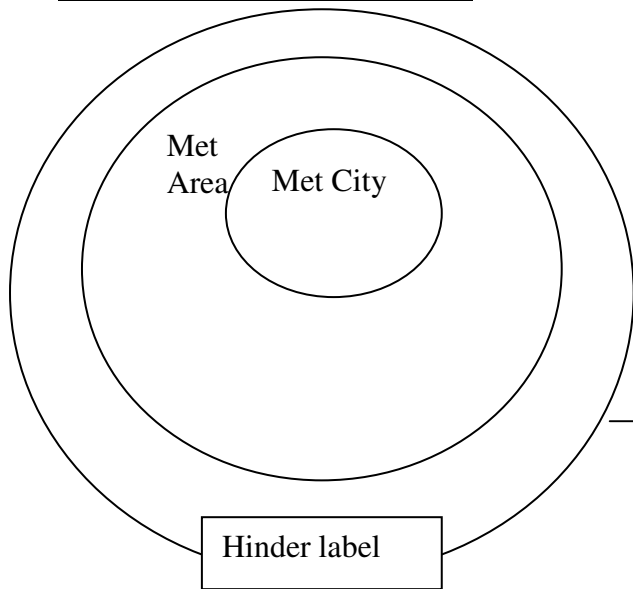
Pheriphery

One can make the metropolitan area.

Metropolitan:

- Mother city
- It has a leged city & it has a surrounding area.

Eg: Chennai.

- Law, government comes for legal system It has corporation
- Area is legally codified.

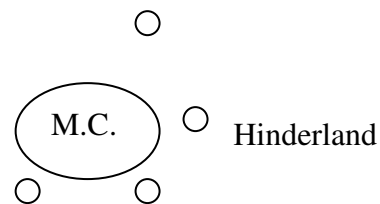## *Metropolitan region:*

- But no exact demarcation beyond which exists.
- Size M.C < M.A < M.R.
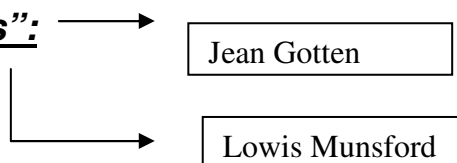- Hinderland -> strongly influenced by met city

not solvely. Areas surrounding Chennai.

Met
Area   Met City

Met region

Hinder label

M.C.   Hinderland

Economy & culture this dependent of Chennai but not solely.

"Megalopolis":

Jean Gotten

Lowis Munsford

- a continuous string of urban settlement

-

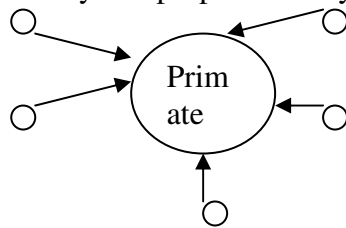- super connterbertion

Primate city: ← | Mcgill Hoghes |

← | Mark Jefferson |

- has inordinately / disproportionately (have higher proportion) of urban population.

Primate

- Eg. Mexican city -> 90% of Mexical population

| Bird Hoselitize |

↓

2 types of cities.

Parasitic cities: ## *Generated City:*

- it will not develop hinder land   develop the hinder land

| Robert Red field | | Milton Singer |

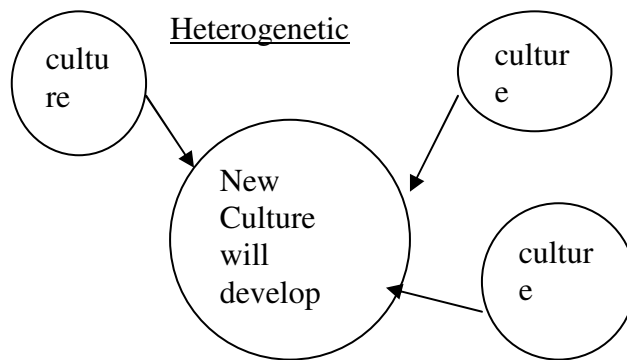2 types of civilization

Orthogenetic   Heterogenetic
Little traditional (localized trad) in   culture
Transformed into great
(languages, folk songs develop   New
Into books, written documents)   culture   Culture   culture
                                                            will
                                                            develop
                                                                        culture

That contradiction the indigenous culture. Here cultural conflict cultural or particular or contral cultural develops.

R.R. field	&	Singer

1 urbaniational   2 urbaniational
Primate / folk sty/ pearant sty is civilized or   IIIrd to Hetrogenetic civilization
Partly civilized due to influence from urban centre.   Converge of culture.

| Louis Klirth | :

- "Urbanism as a way of life"
- 3 features of urban styl.
  1. Size
  2. Density
  3. Heterogenity

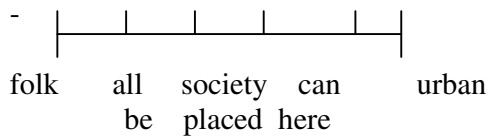 Interaction
  Annonicity
  Different cultural

b/gds

| Robert Red Field |

Concepts ——→ 'folk – urban continous

study ——→ Tepolitzan village in Mexico City.
            Distinguishes below folk & urban styles.

Folk
- Small   - large
- Isolated   - broken down isolation
- social homogeneity   - social disorganization
- nonliterate   - individuality
-

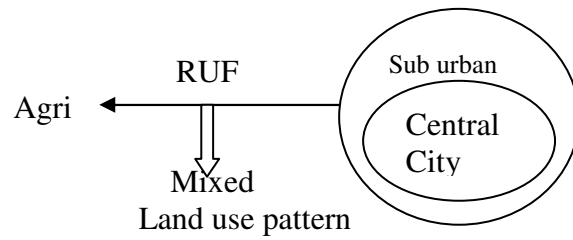folk   all   society   can   urban
         be   placed   here

| Oscar Louis |

- style can't be distinguished below folk & urban.
- field left out political & demographics factors are ignored.
- In his restudy of that village.

Rural – Urban fringe (RUF):

| Blizard & Anderson |

RUF

Agri

Sub urban

Central City

Mixed
Land use pattern

Ramachandran   -> applied this concept in I

Suburbamiation:

Decentralization	Decentralization / Deconfusion
- Manufacturing Industries more out of city & occupy Peripheral area.	- people More out of city. - peripheral area get developed.

Criticisms:
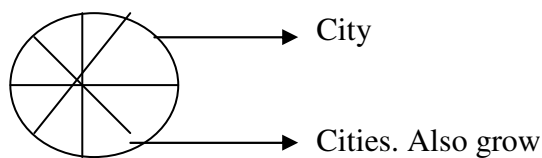
Pritam Sorokin   ——▶   "Rural s"

- not only urbanization, rurbanisational.
- This it is 2 way process.

Charles Galpin   Concept ——▶   "rural-banciational"

——▶   "rural life"

Joyal Help's

concepts ——▶   "Peasantisation of cities"
"Axiate hypothesis"   ⟹   Galpin

City

Cities. Also grow

Herbert Gans:

- 2nd to conventional view o/people are in difficult
- People form commonly – meaningful relationship develops in city – commonly based life.
- Urban villages.

Urban villages / Ethnic villages:
        Commonly based life – farm a Area.

(Line in relationship)

Cosmopolites   com<u>bined</u> ⟶ | Max Kleber | ext level of metropolitan)

- no emotional
- city base life., self seeking conspirous consumer

Unmarried urban Population:

- earning money go back to village.
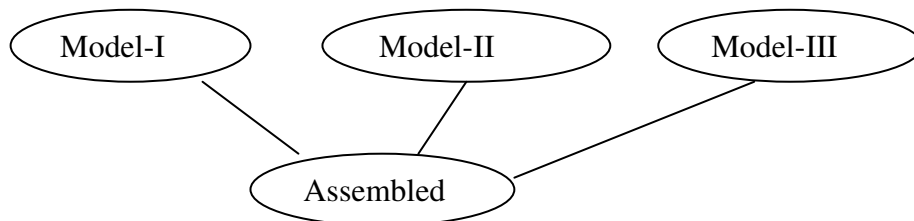
Deprived:

- Ethnic neinorities (eg: blacks)
- Live in slums /. Cheap rent blacks

The Trapped:

- Though he wish he can't go back to village.

| Logan & Molotch |

- Typology of urban centres.
1. Administrational/. Centre – for admin   eg: London
2. Innovational centre   - eg: Silicon Valley, Wyd rebad
3. Module productional centres

```
   ( Model-I )      ( Model-II )      ( Model-III )
          \              |              /
                   ( Assembled )
```

4. Retirement centres – eg: chandigash

| Oswald Spengler |

⟶   " the define of west"
    <"soul of city">
- Emergency of cosmopolitaion - > define of invisible
- Instrumental relationship -> so define
- Only utilization need is satisfied.

| A.R. Desari |

- I's urbanizational as purgrocie urbanizational
- Because all fertilities to only one point
- No divergence of facilities
- Urbanizational is a upper class phenometation

Under urbanisational atnl.
-   not properly developed.
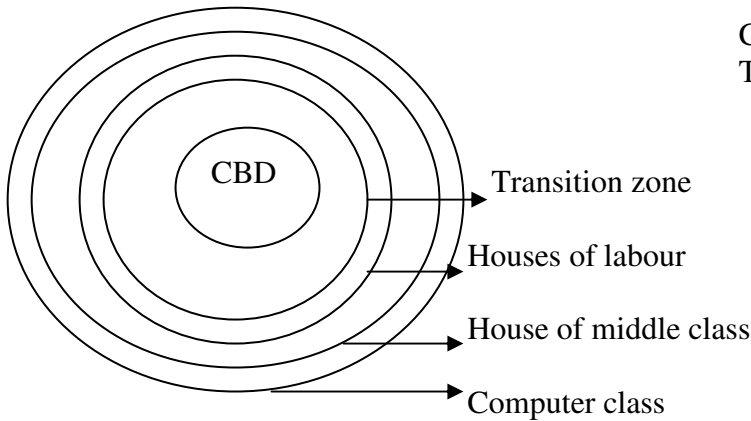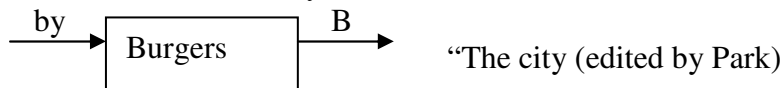
Over urbanizational
urban facilities are lak'g for the
new sly urban life.

Urban sprawl: - Ribbon development
-   a scatchy patched low density development
-   no clear cut pattern.
-   Urban areas, process are not organized
-   Here & there development.

# Theories of Urbanization:

Concentrate zone theory:

by → Burgers → B

"The city (edited by Park)

CBD -> Cultural business district
Transition -> transition from betterment to
     Zone   worse.

CBD

Transition zone

Houses of labour

House of middle class

Computer class

➔   Chicago school of urban.

Sector Model theory:
-   by Homer Hyat
-   no concertino zone but zones based on land tent pattern.
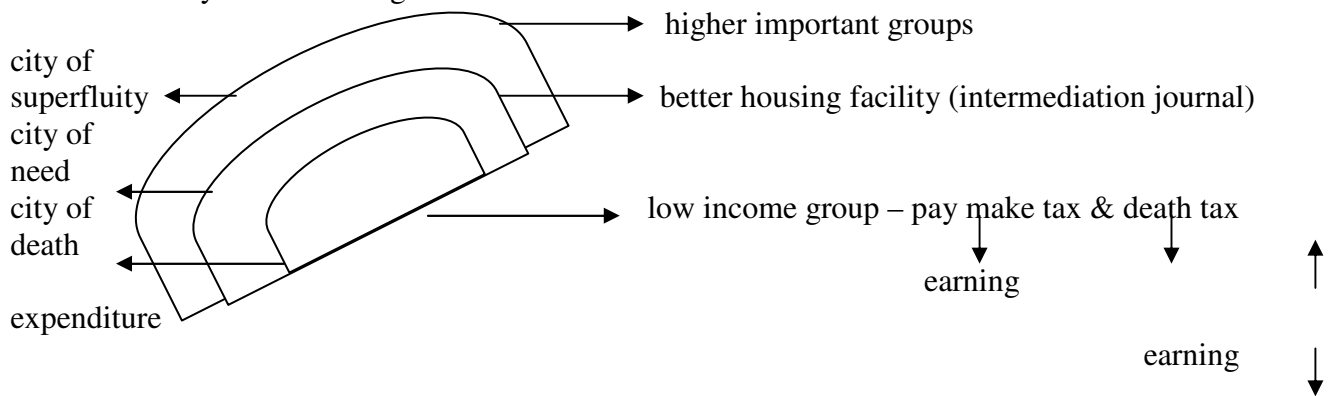-   Residential rent pattern.

1 2
3
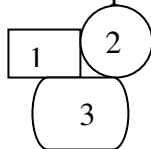
Multiple nuclei model:

-> Harris & Ullman

-> have difficult centres & grow into a large city in difficult pattern.

Exploitative model:

➔ by William Bungs

higher important groups

city of
superfluity
city of
need
city of
death

better housing facility (intermediation journal)

low income group – pay make tax & death tax

earning

earning

expenditure

Social Area Analysis theory:

->

R. A. Murdei

Domestic servants
Palace

Commoness
Outcaste
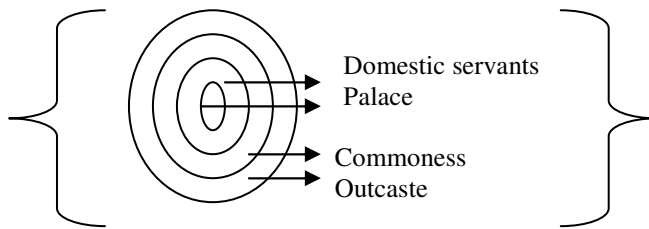
1. Economic status
2. family status
3. ethnic status (caste hingeritic religion)

Socially stratified model:

-> S'joberg

Urban Manageriation:

-> R. E. Paul

-> Managers take care of scales resources of the city
such as commodities, education.

Urban Social movement:

-> Manuel Castells

➔ This most have drastic changes in s. environment
➔ Demand of urban services -> social movement -> drastic s. change

Urban Recycling:

➔ Drawing spread of blight areas into good areas.
➔ Rehabitation of devilitating area, & conserve the area.
➔ Clearing the area which can't be renovated.

Gentrification:

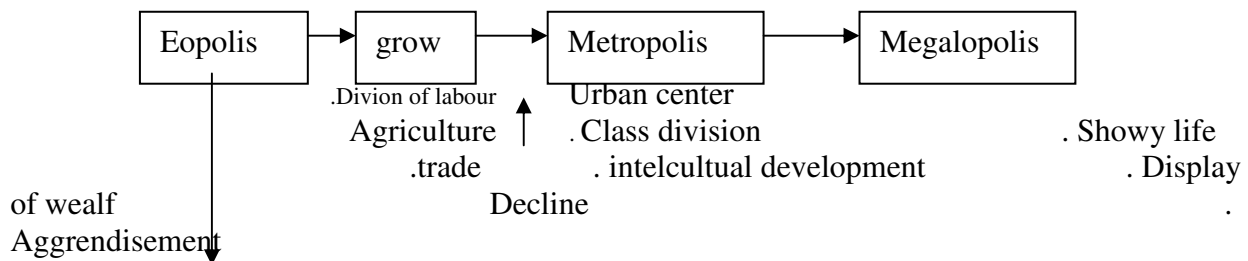➔ Displacement of old people by new professionals.

| Louis Munford |

➔ "culture of cities"
➔ Take view of | Patrick Geddes | -> 'cyclical urban growth'.

-> reject | Osward Spengler | -> 'Organization'

-> Community life

| Eopolis | → | grow | → | Metropolis | → | Megalopolis |

.Divion of labour   Urban center
Agriculture ↑   . Class division   . Showy life
.trade   . intelcultual development   . Display
of wealf   Decline   .
Aggrendisement

| Tyranopo his | → | Necropolis |

. Emergence of dictator   . Disease outbreak
. Arts will destroy   . War   Given by | Spengler |

➔ decline of the city occurs after megaloperhi
➔ "birth of the city will entitle the death of the city" | Spengler |
➔ There fore west Declines.

Decline of the
West.